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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1891.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

GLADSTONE ON A ROUND OF VISITS BEFORE STARTING FOR ITALY.

False Reports of His III Heath-Cont Mining Disputes Threaten to Throw 300,000 Men out of Work - Mohammedans Increasing in England-A Persian's Assault on the Queen's English - D'Oyly Carte on His Feet Again-Opera Singers at Windsor by Victoria's Command-Curtous Comments of English Newspapers on the Brondway Tragedy-Mrs. Laugtry Ill and Compelled to Cancel Her American Bates,

Os pright, 1891, by THE SUN Printing and Publishing As London, Dec. 5.-"Mr. Gladstone," said a writer in a Tory newspaper the other day, "is

really in very poor health, suffering still from the effects of influenza, which has so enfeebled his constitution that the doctors have ordered him to refrain from all exortion during the winter months."

Disregardful of the foolings of this mendaclous journalist, the Grand Old Man is once more demonstrating to his delighted followers his marvellous intellectual versatility and physical vigor. Last night he talked to the liauarden Volunteer Regiment about the conetten of the army and military mat-Marshal and the knowledge a. Floid of a War Minister. To-day he left Hawarden

en a round of visits previous to starting for Italy at the end of next wook, and it may be ; radicted with confidence, doctor or no docter, that during the next seven or eight days he will make quite half a dozen speeches. Mr. hindstone, who is of course accompanied by dence near Liverpool of one of his nephows on Monday he will visit Lord Ripon at Studley, and from Wednesday until Friday he will be the guest of Lord Resobery at Epsom, near

London. The great conference on land reform will equimence in London on next Thursday. Five hundred delegates, three-fourths of them acteel agricultural laborers, will be present, and 750,000 tillers of the soil will be directly represented, as well as various societies interested in rural reforms. Mr. Gladstone will breakjust with the delegates on Friday morning, and will deliver a speech to which the greatest imis riance will be attached alike by friends and tees. Altegether, it is pretty evident that Mr Gladstone's "cufeebled constitution" has still egough vitality in it to furnish a physical out-fit to a half dozen fairly robust elderly politi-

Mr. Goschen's announcement of a scheme for assuing pound notes has considerably fluttered the financial world and has been the subject during the week of animated controversies. The balance of opinion seems to be with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but some critics handle him roughly on the ground that he is resorting unnecessarily to "Ameri-can methods of finance." It is very generally believed that the issue of pound notes will soon be followed by a period of inflation and consequent enormous increase in the amount speculative business. But experts declare that many years must clapse before a consid erable amount of the new notes can be got into

The bimetallists do not attempt to concea their satisfaction, and they pray that the present Government may have another lease of power, and with good reason, in view of the timehen, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chapita, are bi-medilists more or less pronounced. Very little has been heard in London lately of the Bi-medille Lengue, but it has been working actively in the provinces, with, it is asserted, a large amount of success, especially in Lanca-shire, where the staple industries are most injuriously affected by the constant fluctuations in value of the Indian rupes. The League has evidently got hold of the Textile Factory Workers' Association, an important body which recently issued a manifesto practically calling upon the workers to vote only for bimetallist candidates at the Parliamentary elections. Mr. Moreton Frewen and other astute silver men who started the agitation here only a few years ago and have since kept it going at consider-

able expense to themselves, now begin to sea prospect of getting some return for their Much resentment prevails among London woodcutters against the Salvation Army, Gen Booth is now the biggest merchant in this trade, and as he professes to combine benevo-lence with business he is a formidable competitor with ordinary people who endeavor are making bigger bundles and charging less for them than the private traders, with the natural result that the latter are being ruined. The Salvationists assert that they are saving souls, but the hard working, worldly minded woodcutters strongly object to sinners being reclaimed at their expense. Similar complaints come from other humble todustries in which members of Gen, Booth's "submerged tenth' compete unfairly with ordinary work people

and it may be necessary for the trades unions

to interfere, which will be a bad thing for the

Salvation Army. The decision of the Welsh tinplate workers against the proposed shut down for a month was due to a belief that there is to be a great increase in demand and a rise in prices very soon. The feeling is also gaining ground in the trade that shut downs are a mistake, and that in future difficulties caused by overproduction should be met by more sensible regulation of output, the men in particular favoring a scheme by which a week's work should commence at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning and end at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. In Proof of the superior merits of this scheme which, by the way, would reduce the output by about 20 per cent., it is pointed out that since the shut down in June last many men have been in uncertain employment and others have emigrated to America. The men are very indigment at the "suicidal " action of one manufacturers in supplying black plate

for coating in the United States.

If the disputes in the South Wales coal trade are not actiled by the end of this month 300,-000 men in London will be thrown out of work. Steps are being taken to federate all th trades unions concerned in the building trades, with a view to a great strike next year.

The community of English Mohammedons 41 Liverpool, to which reference has been madain THE SUN, is prospering exceedingly. Its membership steadily increases, and it has how a nice mosque, in which three marriages lave taken place within the last few weeks The last of these was celebrated yesterday, then Meeran Buksh, a young barrister, edu cated in Labore and London, and scion of one of the oldest Moslom families in the Pun-lab, was united to Miss Amelia Davis Bright, Foung English woman whom he had con-ferted to the faith of his father's. The bride wore a blue dress trimmed with gold braid, ot the was quite put in the shade by the bridegroom, who shone resplendent in an Indian costume, weighed down with bullion ning and surmounted by a jewelled turan. The ceremony was conducted in the orthodax Mohammedan manner and ended with Enters to Allah to bless the union. Mrs. eran Buksh will accompany her husband to

The Sty, a readers will remember that over a Year ago Malcolm Khan, the Persian Minister is London, was suddenly dismissed from his tost and ordered by his irate sovereign to re-turn to Teheran and give a personal explana-

tion of certain high crimes and misdemeanors of which the Shah believed him to be guilty. Malcolm Khan, however, felt that the air of Persia would not suit his delicate health, and decided to remain in this country, where his head would be reasonably safe from

the executioner's knife. Since then he has written to the newspapers and spoken in public from time to time, the burden of his writings and speeches being the corruption of the ruling class in Persia and the urgent necessity for radical administrative, and ocial reforms. The echoes of these seditious letters and discourses have from time to time reached Persia, and the Shah and his Ministers have made repeated but impotent efforts to have a curb put upon their irritating author. Now word has apparently gone forth authoriz-ing the legation to light Malcolm Khan in his own unorthodox and painfully modern manner. Mirza Abdullah, writing to the newspapers to-day, presumably from the Persian legation

sarcastically disputes Malcolm Khan's title to pose as a reformer, and reminds him of past indiscretions. "The respectable readers," he concludes, with fine Persian Irony, "may easily discover that the precedent epoch never has produced such a marvellous leader. If I do not know, what will think the English peo ple about this very eloquent and admirable speech? But I may assure them that the mattor of that speech is nothing but a simple imagination by a melancholic head "

Mirza Abdullah is evidently conscious that his English may lack lucidity, and he frankly requests editors, in a postscript, to correct his orthografical faults.

The Royal English Opera House reopened to-night. Mr. D'Oyly Carte has settled his differences with his employees, obtained the annulment of several operous contracts, and restarted the show in a less pretentious mannor with a promise that, with the exercise of continuous economy, a financial success may yet be attained. D'Oyly Carte speaks frankly mough. He writes to the newspapers: "In any other country such an undertaking

would not be left to itself, but would be subsidized by the Government of such country a being a valuable help to the advancement of musical art. There is, I imagine, no chance that an English Parliament will do this, and it is not necessary if the public will subsidize it hemselves-that is, if they will come in sufficient numbers. The permanent success of the English opera scheme is, therefore, now in the hands of the public. It depends upon the publie, and upon the public alone. If they support it and fill the theatre (and the results of The Basoche' so far seem to promise this) the interprise can be carried through."

Mr. Carte defends himself from the charge of producing "The Basoche" by a French comoser at the English Opera House by saying that German works are frequently given at the Italian Opera, and that the late Car Rosa with his English opera company frequently gave both Italian and German operas Mr. Carte says it might with equal justice be charged to his account that he did not invariably employ English talent, but, says he:

"I could scarcely have formed so good ompany as I did without Mr. Oudin. Miss Palliser, Mr. Bispham, Miss Groebi, Mr. Avon Saxon, Miss Henson, and Miss Lucille Hill, all of whom are from the United States." Both phorus and orchestra have now been reduced in number, and among the artists who are not reëngaged are Miss Thudichum, Miss Groebl, Miss Henson, Mr. Eugene Oudin, Mr. F. Francon Davies, Mr. Avon Saxon, and Mr. Barton McGuckin. The prices of admission are to be reduced about one-third; in fact, to the level of the ordinary theatre, and it remains to be

en whether this will fill the house. Queen Victoria has startled her subjects by again commanding Signor Lago to appear with his opera company at Windsor, and in order to accommodate the many intending spectators invited to the castle two performinces of "Cavalleria Rusticana" have been given, one yesterday and another to-day. The Queen was smitten previously with the sing-ing of Signer Vignas, and attended both these performances, her pleasure suffering no abatement at the repetition. Signor Vignas was to have returned to Italy, but postponed parture on learning of Queen Victoria's vishes. The patronage of the Queen has been such an advertisement for Signor Lago that the opera season has been prolonged,

use being full at each performance It has been decided finally to produce "The Mountebanks," Gilbert and Cellier's new comic opera, at the Lyric on the 19th inst. Under the pressure of Horace Sedger, the composer, Gilbert has actually found room in his opera for a white donkey, which figured in "La Cigale" in London and Paris.

Mayor Grant took the Teutonic at Queens town on last Thursday, having been compelled to give up his prospective visit to the Belfast docks. He spent most of his time in Newry in going over his aunt's affairs with her lawyers. and it is said that at her death he will inherit nost of her property.

Dock Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram sailed on the Teutonic from London, as did also J. Pierpont Morgan and his daughter, Clarence V. Melivane, E. Bates Dorsey, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Travers, and W. Woodhall, M. P. On the Servia, which salled to-day, are Mrs. Captain Beaumont, Miss Vesta Hastings, and Michael J. Kelly, the eminent ball player, with his wife and his father-in-law. Wilton Lackaye had taken passage on the Servia also, bu on arriving at Euston station last night with his luggage, found that he had left his monoele at the Hotel Victoria, and going back for it pissed the steamer train. He will sail on the

Lahn on next Wednesday.

The attempt upon the life of Russell Sage has been a leading topic in London to-day. newspapers comment upon it in the usual English fashion. The Daily News is the only morning paper, owing to the lateness of hour at which the news was received, that refers to it. The News declares that the story is the "most terrible and alarming it has ever been our lot to publish." It adds: "Sage's escape is almost miraculous, and but for it the cause of an explosion which alarmed the whole city would never have been known. There would have been no reason to believe that any unusual crime had been committed, and the alamity would probably have been attributed to an explosion of gas. This is still a possible interpretation, for it has often been found that men who have been suddenly injured and lost onsciousness have been under a completely fulse impression."

The evening newspapers have all something to say about the tragedy. The M. James's Ga-telle astutely suggests that "to attempt any explanation of the strange and mysterious story which comes from New York would be a gratuitous folly," and that Englishmen may console themselves " with the thought that incidents which are of daily occurrence in the great republic are as yet unknown in this oldshioned country.'

"Daily occurrence" is excellent.

The Pall Mall Gazette, with orphic profundity decides "If these men were sane they seem to have acted in the most reckless fashion from a personal point of view, and if their aim wa really as represented one can hardly regret that justicesovertook them so swiftly and surely. But the outrage is, we suspect, apable of another and a different explanation. The Pall Mail does not, however, publish the different explanation.

The Standard gravely and optimistically con-Surning of the Offices of the Pennsylvania Ratiroud Company.

In the destruction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new office building Friday morning three Herring's patent champion sales preserved their books, papers, and money.—Adv.

cludes: "We are all at the mercy of any ruffian or homicidal lunatic who can find wit nough and nerve enough to plan an outrage like that of New York. That such cases should be very rare, considering how much hatred and malico and all uncharitableness is

abroad, is creditable to human nature after all." A new play called "The Reckoning" was produced at the Globe Theatre on Thursday afternoon, which promises to raise a new legal question. According to the bills, the play, which promises to be a great success, was by Silvanus Dauncey, who is known in London as the private secretary to Beerbolim Tree Its plot has to do with the love of a handsome daredevil Captain, Philip Comeay, for a clergyman's daughter, Constance, whom he ruins and deserts to make love to another girl. Constance retires and sends for her lover and her father to witness her final taking off. Capi Conway, smitten by remorse and believing that Constance is dying, is married to her by the elergyman and father, whereupon she promptly recovers.

Two persons to-day come forward to deny

Dauncey's claim to the absolute authorship of "The Reckoning." They are Henry A. De Lille and Mrs. John Dougins De Lille, father and widow of the Inte United States Consul at Leeds, a young man of great literary promise. and author of one or two successful novels and plays, who died suddenly about six months ago. Mr. De Lille and his son's widow assert that John Douglas De Lille wrote play upon the lines suggested by Dauncey, and that the entire literary merit of the piece is due to the dead man. To prove this they produce the original draft of the play in the handwriting of the stenographer to whom it was dictated by young De Lille, and, comparing the play as acted on the stage with this draft, they find that the dialogue of the three acts of Dauncey's play is absolutely identical with the work of De Lille, except in one minor part. Mrs. De Lille has applied for an injunction whereby the receipts of the play cannot be used by Dauncey intil the question of authorship is settled. The litigation in the matter promises to be interesting.

Mrs. Langtry is very ill and has been unable to fulfil her provincial engagements. She has also cancelled all dates for her American tour. which was to have begun in January, as her physician has ordered complete rest for at

least two months. Charley Mitchell, who will accompany Frank Slavin to America, does not wish to be idle during his visit. He now desires to fight Jem Corbett. Mitchell says that he will box Corbett for ten rounds, or as many more as the law allows, for a purse, or that he will fight him with bare knuckles for any amount that Corsett can raise.

Slavin hopes to make an early match with ullivan, as he desires to get back to England to arrange for a fight with Jackson.

Viola Clemmons, the American actress, gave professional matince at the Queen's Theatre Manchester, to-day, to a large and fashionable tudience, including Ellen Terry and Henry

REBELLION IN MONGOLIA.

Foreigners and Christians Slaughtered Chinese Troops Befeat the Rebela, Parts, Dec. 5 .- The Chinese Legation in this city received an official despatch to-day to the

effect that on the night of Nov. 18 two secret societies, named Tsinthan and Tsaili, composed of emigrants from China proper proceeded from Mongolia and inaugu-rated a revolt against the foreign-ers and Christians centred in the district of Teboyang, in the province of Jebol According to the latest estimates from 300 to 500 Christians, several native priests, a Mongolian Prince, and some unconverted natives

golian Prince, and some unconverted natives were massacred Many churches were pillaged and burned, especially in the towns of Tsienchang and Pingsuien.

The Emperor, on learning of the uprising ordered the Tsoungli-Yamen (Foreign Office), to telegraph to the Governor-General of the province and to all the Tartar commanders in Manchuria to despatch all their available troops to the scene of the revoit. The first engagement between the troops and the rebels took place on Nov. 25. The rebels were defeated, the troops advancing on them from various goints and ing on them from various points and completely surrounding them. The different commanders have been instructed to protect all religious establishments and to prevent further massacres. The robels are unable to count on the support of the inhabitants, and its very likely that they will soon be suppressed.

pressed.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A despatch received to-day from Pekin says the report that the mission-aries in certain parts of the disturbed districts had abandoned their stations and sought safety in flight is not true, at least as far as the Catholic priests are concerned. The priests believe that they have no reason to fear ill treatment.

Ill treatment.

The despatch further says that the Viceroy, Li-Hung-Chang, who is moving with all possible promptitude to put an end to the troubles, is massing his forces in the direction of Manchuria, and that his object is to make a forward movement against the enemy, and, if possible, surround them.

TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN.

Four New Suits Against the Managers of SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.-The developments in he suit against the directors of the Halo & forcross Mining Company were followed today by the filing of four additional suits of a similar nature by Theodore Fox, a well-known niping man, all asserting that the mines are run in the interest of the directors, who by fraudulent means secure large profits. Among the defendants are United States Senators. several millionaires, and many prominent mining men. The first suit is against John W. Mackay, Senator John P. Jones, Cornelius O'Connor, the Comstock Mill Company, and Consolidated California and the Virginia Mining Company. The complaint says that since the consolidation of the California and Virginia mines in 1884 it was controlled by Mackey. Jones, and Flood, and since Flood's death by Mackay and Jones. It is charged that these men had their own managers elected through dummy directors and organized the Comstock mill, of which Jones was elected superintendent. This mill secured the contract to crush

mill, of which Jones was elected superintendent. This mill secured the contract to crush Virginia ores, and the complaint avers that the defendants realized from working secalled tailings from ores two and a half millions, and that between January, 1885, and October, 1891, there was an overcharge of \$1.820.046 for crushing ore. It is also enarged that they issued to Maurice Dore of this city 33,000 shares of Virginia at \$1 per share when such stock was worth over two millions of dellars.

The second suit is against Mackayand Jones for illegal absorption of the funds of Consolidated Virginia. It is charged that in May, 1888 the two had a resolution passed awarding them \$50,000 for their use, which sum was charged to "Fire Extinguishment Furd:" also that they received a similar sum which was voted by the directors to go to Superintendent Satton. By this means the stockholders were defrauded out of \$100,000.

The third and fourth suits involve Choilar and Potosi and the Nevada Mill. At the head of Chollar and Fotosi are Alvinza Hayward and W. S. Hobari, mining millionaires. The complaint charges that they have maninulated the ores of their two mines. They have crushed normal prayer of their millions, as well as of a quarter of a million in working tailings. The formal prayer of the four complaints is for an accounting to determine the exact sum lest to the stockholders and judgment for Fox's individual share.

These suits are brought only two days after Mackay gave valuable testimony for the plaintiff in suit against the Hale & Norcross. His testimony then will make it difficult to show there has been fraud in the working of his own mine.

"Inaccence Abroad" for Christmas:

"Innocence Abroad" for Christmas ! The Game of "Innocence Abroad" is full of fun! Suited for all sages! Played on beautiful fielding Board. Comes in handsome box with ubenefts. It is morel and axciting! It costs \$1.25. It Makes Home Happy :-- 4dc.

The Hotel Vendome's Marvel

NO CHOICE FOR SPEAKER

JUDGE CRISP LEADS ALL THE CANDI-DATES IN THE BALLOTING.

A Dendlock After Nearly Ten Hours of Struggle-Senator Vilne and Don Dickinson, Mr. Cleveland's Postmaster-Generals. Labored Hard to Get Votes for the Pres Trade Candidate from Texas-Senator Carlinie Also Worked for Him-It Required 114 Votes to Nominate, and Crisp and McMillin Had That Number Between Them Several Times-Springer's Support Fell Of Surprisingly, but Mo-Millin's Was Uncommonly Teanelous-As Adjournment Until Monday Morning.

WASHINGTON, Doc. 5.-After nearly ten hours of balloting there is no choice for Speaker The following table tells the story of the votes of the seventeen ballots:

BALLOT

In addition to the 232 Demogratic represen tatives and their immediate friends and work ers, there was not a large crowd at the Capitol when the caucus convened or after it had been in session, There was the usual number of hangers on and men who expect to get some of the loaves and fishes when the various offcials are installed in office. The Speakership candidates were in accessible rooms and casy of access by members of the caucus, who came out from time to time to report progress and hold mysterious conferences with the five expectant statesmen. At each door leading into the hall of the House, where the caucus was in session, there was a crowd of more or less interested spectators, and in the private lobby the newspaper reporters discussed the result of the ballots and buttonholed members who occasionally came out of the big hall to get a breath of fresh air.

Candidate Mills took possession of the room of the Committee on Ways and Means, which was kept securely guarded, and to which no one was admitted without a card. The free trade candidate was inside during the entire fight, surrounded by a few of his per-sonal friends and ready to confer with any of his lieutenants who came out to see him in the intervals of balloting. The other candidates, Messrs. Crisp, McMillin. Springer, and Hatch were in the corridors furthest removed from the headquarters of Mr. Mills. Messrs. Crisp and McMillin were in the two rooms of the Committee on Appropriations. Springer was next door in the River and Harbor Committee room, and the farmer cadidate, Mr. Hatch, was surrounded by a large number of Missouri Democrats at the further end of the hall in the meeting place of the Committee on Naval Affairs. As the result of each ballot was announced to the crowd at the entrace doors of the hall of the House volunteer messengers would hasten to the candidates and their friends, who would put them the figures with nervous lingers and then hastily look them over to see where the changes had taken place, and what had caused them. As the afternoon wore away and bailot after ballet was taken without a material change in the result the voting became monotoneus to the spectators and even to the candidates. The latter were compelled to take an interest in the votes, however, for upon them they made calculations looking to possible combinations that might bring the contest to a close. As the dinner hour approached the telephone and telegraph wires were oney with messages from the members to their families saying that they would not be home to dinner, and the proprietor of the restaurant down stairs carried on a big business in hastily prepared lunches and more carefully concocted drinks. Throughout the entire day and evening the most conspicuous man at the Capitol excepting of course, the candidates, was Grover Cleveland's emissary, Don M. Dickinson, who hat been hastily summoned to Washington to labor in the direction of turning the Northwestern members from Springer to Mills. Accompanied by the Chairman of the Domocratic State Central Committee of Michigan. Bis efforts and those of Mr. Campau and the contribution of the Domocratic State Central Committee of Michigan. His efforts and those of Mr. Campau and paparentry had little cfluct, for the two oldest and most influential men in the delegation from Mr. Dickinson's State—the only two Democrats, in fact, who had been reflected—both refused to vote for Mills. One of them voted for McMillin and the other for Crisp. A third Michigander bolted to McMillin, and all of the seven refused to listen to the appeals of the whilom boss of the Wolverine Democracy, Another friend of Grover Cleveland, also an ex-Postmaster-General, was present in the interest of Mr. Mills. This was Senator Vilas of Wisconsin who hooved long and hard, but who did not make himself so conspicuous as did his old Cabinet colleage. Carlisle was also on deck as a whipper in for the Texas candidate. All rules with nervous fingers and then hastily look them over to see where the changes had taken place, and what had caused them.
As the afternoon wore away and bailot after

of State, Mr. Bayard, to take a hand by writing a telegram expressing his nope of Mr. Mills's nomination.

There was one subject in addition to the proceedings of the caucus that was eagerly and universally discussed by the members of the caucus and the crowd outside. This was the great speech of Gov. Hill, which was read by three-fourths of the Congressmen before the caucus had been called to order at 2 o'clock. It created the greatest enthusinsm, and was generously praised by all who read it. One enthusinstic Democrat from the South paused in the intervals of his campaigning for Crisplo prenounce the speech "the greatest Democratic document that had been promulgated since the days of Thomas Jefferson." Other comments were almost equally flattering, and it was the general opinion that Hill had added fresh laurels to his crown, and that if the speech had reached Washington twenty-four hours sooner than it did, it would have had a marked effect upon the result of the light for the Speakership.

The majority of the New York delegation stood by Crisp through thick and thin, those voting for him being Messrs. Fellows, Dunphy, Campbell, Cockran, Cummings, Little, Fitch, Beatley, Van Horne, lockwell, and Greenleaf. The others, with the exception of Messrs Coyert and Bunting, who yoted for McMillin, followed the lead of Clevenna's friends. They were Tracey of Albany and Lockwedo of Buffalo, and they joined the Brosklyn delegation in supporting the candidate of the free traders.

The caucus wasted in time whatever in unnecessary speechmaking or preliminary skirmishing, but proceeded immediately to business after Judge Holman had called for order and requested all persons not having the right to participato in a Democratic caucus to retire from the hall, It was somewhat of a surprise to those unequainted with the programme agreed upon to know that it had been de-

No Christmus and New Year's Table Should be without a bottle of the Siegert's Angostur flitter, the world-renowned appetizer of exquisit flitter, beware of counterfeth, adds.

Five great Limited trains to the West every day via the New York t'entral.—'America's greatest railroad!— presenting all the conveniences and inturies of travel.—Ads. The J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Co.

cided to dispense with the usual speeches putting the candidates in nomination, but it was well this precaution was taken, otherwise it might have been necessary to encrosed upon the Sabbath day. It was found that there were only two absentees, Ryan of Missouri and Buchanan of Virginia. It required 114 votes to nominate, 227 members taking part in the encueur. There were no features or incleents connected with the first calling of the roil, except that a feeble cheer went up whenever the acting clerk called the name of a member who had been absent from Congress for a term or two or when the names of five candidates were reached. There was less than the usual amount of funnaking, as the feeling had somehow got abroad that the contest was to be a determined and somewhat protracted one. There was a little skirmish at the outset over the question of whether secret ballots should be taken, but as soon as it was found that contest over this unimportant point was imminent, the friends of the recret voting withdrew, and the open roil call proceeded. The result of the first ballot was an all-round surprise and something of a disappointment to the friends of Mr. Crisp outside the caucus who had expected to see him score at least 100 votes. The Mills men, on the other hand, were aggreeably disappointed, and as soon as they learned that they could count on at least eighty votes as a nucleus they took on new courage and went to work with a will to beat the Georgian. The Springer men, too, were elasted, but their joy was short lived, as their candidate received his highest vote on the first ballot, and after that went slowly, but surely down the scale. The first ballot for Messrs. McMillin and Hatch were just about what they had estimated. Springer had been for three days the rock that stood between Mills and victory, and on the third I allot two of his Illinois supporters, who have all along been noting under the dictation of Mills's friend, Col. Morrisen, Messrs. Wike and Williams, deserted the standard of the Texan, and s sent for Representative Newbury, and enjoined him to see that his colleagues should stand together and vote for Springer until such a time as their votes, by going to another candidate, would insure his election. Then Mr. Crisp went into the liver and Harbor Committee room and had a long consultation with his Hilinois colleagues. So bitterly had the Mills's men assaulted the Springer column during the last few days, that the Illinois candidate was determined to defeat Mills if possible, and it was there and then agreed that in case Springer could not be elected he would turn all the votes which he was able to control to the support of Judge Crisp. When Springer began to lose a vote or two the McMillen men, who had stood firm all the ough the fight with eighteen votes to their credit, said in once that there was a chance to accomplish what McMillin has all along thought possible, and which he was now determined to do, to draw the Mills vote to him instead of sending his vote to him instead of the first evidence of it was seen when on the ninth ballot one recruit was gained. This was Gorman, a new member from Michigan who had been voting for Crisp. He would not listen to the appeals of Don Dickinson to add his vote to the Mills column, but joined his colleague, Judge Shipman, in support of the Tonnessee candidate. The change created a momentary ripple of excitement which subsided when it was found that the inces of the various candidates were to remain for a time practically intact. Considerable amusement was caused throughout the day by the actions for Congressman O'Neill. of Massachusetts who voted persistently for Stevens. The name was a puzzle to the ballot keepers for awhile, but it was soon learned that it belonged to O'Neill's colleague from North Andover. O'Neill's action was owing to the fact that he would not support ather of the five candidates owing to their views on silver coinage.

the fact that he would not support aither of the five candidates owing to their views on silver coinage.

It became apparent at 9 o'clock that there was little hope of a nomination to-night, and an informal conference between the friends of the various candidates was had. The situation was talked over and it was usreed in view of the fact that everybody was tired out and that it would not be wall to remain in seasion on the Sabbath, that at mideight a recess should be taken until early Monday morning. This will give another twenty-four hours or work among the members and a determined assault upon the lines of Memillin and Spinger. This is generally regarded as the wisest that could be taken under the circumstances, but it is a serious question whether the caucus will be able to reach a result on Monday in time to permit the organization of the House.

If, at 12 o'clock on Monday no nomination has been made, the Republican clork will call the House to order, and probably immediately declare an adjournment and the caucus will at once reassemble.

At twenty minutes to 12 o'clock, on motion of Mr. O'welli (Mass.), the caucus adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Mills figures out his ultimate nomination by a majority of one, and Judge Crisp is equally confident that he cannot be heaten.

It is now arranced that in case no nomination is made before 12 o'clock on Monday the Democrats will absent themselves from the meeting of the House. A lack of quorum will thus be developed, and an adjournment taken until Tuesday.

The Republican members of the House met

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican members of the House met this evening in the room of the Committee on Judiciary. There was a small attendance, but it was enthusiastic when cx-Speaker Reed entered. His colleagues greeted him with every manifestation of admiration, and handshaking and chatting occupied the time while the necessary quorum was being sought for. "We are in the same position as those fellows down stairs." said Mr. Reed, referring to the Democrats: "We cannot do any business. We are it a perfect deadlock."

When a quorum was present the caucus was called to order by Mr. Henderson of Illinois, Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania acting as Secretary. Nominations for the Speakership were immediately in order, and Mr. Burrows of Michigan, in presenting the name of Mr. Reed, said:
"I hazard pothing in saving that the legisla-THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

immediately in order, and Mr. Burrows of Michigan, in presenting the name of Mr. Reed, said:

"I hazard nothing in saying that the legislation of the Fifty-fivst Congress has been excelled by no Congress since the close of the war. There was no instrument more potent in accomplishing those great results than the presiding officer of the House. Brushing away the senseless procedents of a hundred years, by which a factious minority resisted and sometimes controlled the legislation of Congress, with matchiess ability and courage he paved the way for the Republican party to achieve the greatest triumpha in its history. In recognition of his great personal services and of his fidelity to the Republican party. I place in nomination the name of Thomas B. Reed for the Speakership of the Fifty-second Congress."

The nomination was agreed to by acclamation, and Mr. Reed made in brief speech in recognition of the honor. The Chairman of the enues, he said, had remarked that he was glad that the burdens of the last session would not descend upon him now. In this view Mr. Reed differed with him. Any burden that was cast upon him he would take upon him herause there were many reforms for the advantage of the American people which Congress could enact. The Republican party was suffering from a temporary set-back only and would soon resume its place in the affections of the people. The minor officers who served during the last Congress were renominated without opposition and the caucus adjourned.

JARVIN'S JUDGMENT AGAINST KEYSER The Ex-Clerk's Claim Against the Assis an

Surprise was caused in and about the Cour House yesterday by the entry of a judgment of \$16,211.06 on confession against Isalah Keyser assistant Clerk of the Court of Commo ser as istant Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and in favor of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., who resigned the office of Clerk of that court soon after the disclosures in the Sheriff Flack diverce suit. The judgment roll shows that the action was brought by Jarvis to recover rents of property which Reyser was charged with collecting, but which he declined to turn over.

rents of property which Keyser was charged with collecting, but which he declined to turn over.

When Clerk of the Court Mr. Jarvis had been appointed to different offices by Judges, in which he secured control of several estates in itigation. Among these were the estates of the Parsee merchant, Bomanjee Byramjee Colah, and that of the insane cracker manufacturer, Mr. Brinekerhoff. The delay of Mr. Jarvis in accounting resulted in proceedings to compel him to do so.

Mr. Jarvis said yesterday afternoon that Mr. Keyser had collected rents for him for several years, but for the past two years he had not turned over the rents collected. Mr. Jarvis declined to give particulars as to the location of the property. He said he did not own the buildings himself, but he would not say who did. Last June, he said, an account was made up between them, by which Mr. Keyser admitted the receipt of \$15,741,00. He said he believed in the integrity of Mr. Keyser.

Mr. Keyser was made a clerk in the Court of Common Pleas about twenty-five year- ago, where he has since remained. His salary is \$2500.

CAUGHT THE SEA SERPENT. It is Almost Twenty Feet Long and It

Covered With Senies. DANBURY, Dec. 5 .- The famous Lake Keneshis serpent has been explured, to the joy of the persons who claimed to have seen the ser-

pent and to the disgust of the unbelievers. Yesterday afternoon at about 5 o'clock Warren C. Baker of this city was driving along the shore of the lake when he saw what he supposed was a huge limb of a tree across the road. His horse showed evidences of fright and shied, and it was a long time before he could oe induced to go near the object. Mr. Baker at last alighted and then discovered that what he took for the limb of a tree was a serpent. It appeared to be badly chilled and lay motionless. Mr. Baker succeeded in getting the serpent into the back part of his carriage and drove rapidly back to this city.

He showed the scrpent to Dr. Knox, who for a number of years was the veterinary surgeon attached to Barnum's circus, and who has seen a great many reptiles. Dr. Knox bought the screent and then wrapped it up in flannels and cotton. The serpent, after lying all night swathed in warm blankets, this norning got a bath of warm milk, in which it now lies.

The serpent is as large around the body as a man, and is nineteen feet and eight inches in length. It has a flat head and is covered with scales. If it lives, it will be placed on exhibi-

A TRAIN IN A BAYOU.

The Bridge Gave Way and the Cars Went MEMPHIS, Dec. 5 .- The north-bound passenger train from New Orleans, on the Louisville, Nashville, Ohio and Tennessee Railroad, was wrecked near Bobo station, Miss., forty miles south of this city, at 61; o'clock this morning Just before reaching the bridge over White Oak Bayou the rear trucks of the tender broke, and under this weight the timbors of the bridge gave way. The baggage car, smoking car, ladies' car, and sleeper fell thirty feet into the bayou. No one was killed, but sixteen were injured. A relief train was sent from here with four surgeons, and the wounded were brought to the city and sent to St. Joseph's Hospital. Following are the injured: L. J. Thomas conductor. arm hurt and hip bruised and cut: C. Pennington, newsboy, ankle sprained and bruised on body: Alfred Carr, internally hurt: L. L. Williams, passenger, hip sprained and shoulder hurt; Thomas Carr, hip hurt and face bruised; W. B. Perkins, head cut and bruised and arm injured: William Thomas, left wrist sprained and cut slightly on face: Anna Holmes, face cut: Peyton Goiffrey, right leg broken and face cut and bruised; E. T. Robertson, injured internally, head cut, slight cut in leg: L. J. Kinehen, Pullman porter two slight cuts in head; J. L. Steele, New York, slightly hurt in hip; Judge J. L. Steele, New York, slightly hurt in knee: W. H. Blakeman, flagman, cut on legs and slightly bruised below knee; Cleero Thomas, cut in corehead and shoulder sprained; Lawrence Plant, cut in head and back hurt. Carr and Godfrey will die. The rest will recover. the bridge gave way. The baggage car

The Only One in the New England Wreck Who Has Not Turned Up Yet,

The officers of the Long Island Railroad were confident yesterday that E. H. Bath, a prominent real estate dealer of 11 John street and a resident of Flushing, was the passenger on the ill-fated Long Island and Eastern States express train who has not turned up since the wreck at East Thompson, Conn., on Friday forning last. There were only four in the

wreck at East Thompson, Conn., on Friday morning last. There were only four in the Pullman sleeper, and the three who escaped said that they remembered seeing the fourth passenger make for the rear door and them return, as if he had left something behind.

H. C. Rath: a brother of E. H. Rath: says that the ticket agent at Long Island City remombered selling a ticket to the missing man. Mr. Rath was going to Wayland. Mass., to see R. T. Lombard. a florist; and the latter telegraphed Mr. H. C. Rath that the missing man hadn't reached Wayland. Mr. Rath expected to return to New York yesterday.

Officials of the Long Island road telegraphed to Vice-President Howard of the New England road at Boston, and the latter replied that there were no signs that any passenger had been burned up in the wreck. This is in contradiction of the stories published in yesterday's newspapers that a watch was found intact, bosides some human bones, in the débris of the Pullman sleeping car Midland. It was suggested here that an effort was being made to destroy the proofs of the person's death for an evident purpose.

Mr. Rath was 32 years old, with a wife and one child. He was manager for Mr. F. W Dunton, a former director of the Long Island Railroad and Supervisor of Jamaica, who owns a good deal of property between Brooklyn and Jamaica, Mr. Rath had a gold watch, the works numbered 3,777,137, and the case 104,121.

Escaped from the Flatbush Asylum, A general alarm was sent out last night in Brooklyn for the arrest of Arnold Lattliner.

Brooklyn for the arrest of Arnold Lattliner, a lunatic, who had escaped from the Flatbush Asylum. He was a harmless lunatic and had wandered off while walking in the grounds back of the asylum in the afternoon. He is 30 years old, 5 feet 7½ inches tall, and had light bair and moustache. He lived with his family at 164 Lynch street, Brooklyn, before his removal to the asylum.

The Weather.

The storm was central yesterday over Canada, hav-ing joined with a second depression near Nova Scotia. The storm's radius covered the lakes, and stretched from Minnesots some distance over the north Atlanta cean. High winds continued over the lakes, Canada, and the New England coast.

Clear weather prevailed in every part of the United

States, except for a few flurries of snow in Minnesota, Wyoming, and Utah. The temperature fell 10* to 20° in the Atlantic States and the Southwest. An area of high pressure develop-

ing over the south Atlantic States promises warme weather for the middle Atlantic and New England States to-day. per for the middle Atiantic and New England A storm is apparently forming in Texas that may

cause some rain in the Southwest to-day.

It was clear in this city yesterday; highest official temperature, 53; lowest, 50°; average humidity, 60 per cent.; wind southwest, 20 miles an hour. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in The Sus

Average on Dec. 5. 1890.....

tocat FORECAST TILL S P. N. SUNDAY.
For southeastern New York (including Long Island),
also for western Connectiont and northern New Jersey, fair, slightly warmer; southwesterly winds. For Munday, fair, cooler, E. B. Dess, Local Forecast Official,

E. B. DEAN, Local Forceast Official,
washington routers this of r. a. sendar.
For Maine, New Hamp-life, and Vermont, fair;
westerly winds; stationary temperature.
For Massachusetts, Ehode Island, and Connecticut,

fair; slightly warmer; westerly winds. For District of Columbia, eastern New York, content Pennsylvania, New Jerry, Lelanare, Macyland, and Virginia, juir; elightly warmer, except in northern New York; stationary temperature; southwest winds. For western Pennsylvania, fair, westerly winds:

westerly winds; slightly colder. WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL POSECAST.

The severe storm which has prevailed during the past two days has apparently passed to the east of Hudson Bay and north of the lower St. Lawrence Valley. This disturbance is followed by an area of high pressquadion cover the Pacific coast and extends eastward over the Rocky Mongain districts and the upper his sissippi Valley. A second disturbance is apparently statistic values, A second disturbance is apparently developing in northern Texas, but fair weather continues in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains. It is warmer in the Ohio and lower Mississipa Asileys and slightly colder in all other districts, except near Lake Superior, where the temperature has fallen from ten to twenty degrees, and in northern perions of Minnesota and North Dakota, where a slight test in Louiseasture is resigned. Light showtions of Minnesota and North Dakota, where a slight rise in temperature is reported. Light snows have prevailed at flocky Mountain station. The indications are that for weather will common with attaining the Democratic member who it is expected, will be elected at the special election by which and slightly warmer weather Sandar Closinings will increase in the Senteric Sandar Closinings will increase in the Senteric States and Cloudiness will increase in the Southern States and central valleys on Faminy, with threatening weather

Pequot." k on your collars or cuffs denotes per-operiority of quality and finish.

DECIDED AGAINST OSBORN.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TODGE BARNARD SAYS THE MARKED BALLOTS SHOULD BE COUNTED.

Gov. Hill Gives a Hearing in Albany to the Butchess County Clerk, Criticises Him Sharply, and Reserves His Decision,

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 5 -The mandamus case in which the Dutchess county Board of Can-vassers were requested to show cause why a eremptory mandamus should not be issued directing the Board to recount the votes cast or State Senator was called before Judge Barnard to-day. After hearing arguments by Augustus Schoonmaker for the State Board of Canvassers, William Wood for the County Board of Canvassers, and Robert F. Wilkinson and Joseph Choate for the Republican State Committee, Judge Barnard filed the following

"A Board of County Canvassers has no power to refuse to count marked ballots. It is true that the Ballot Reform law declares balots marked for certain purposes to be void. The duty of the canvassers is to ascertain the votes given for the candidates only, and the aw requires the marked ballots to be counted and the accurate result of the vote declared as f the ballot was not marked.

"There is a proceeding under which any candidate may test the legality of the market ballot, but the county convassers cannot find evil intent which destroys the ballot and then refuse to count it. There has therefore been concededly an error in the count for Senator for the Fifteenth district. The marked ballots if counted would elect Mr. Deane, the opponent of Mr. Osborn. If Mr. Deane was alive presumably he would apply for a writ of mandamus to correct the mistake. I think his death did not deprive the people of all remedy. The result of the mistake remains, and a proper count is always necessary to reach a correct result. The death of Mr. Deane does not prevent any elector from setting the law in motion to correct the mistake. The order staying the State Canvassers is right. It is incident to the relief sought for by the writ of mandamus. The State Board has a return which does not indicate the true result. It is proper that the Board should hold its hand until the record reaches it. Motion granted."

After the decision was filed Judge Barnard

until the record reaches it. Motion granted."

After the decision was filed Judge Barnard granted, on Mr. Wilkinson's application, the formal order directing the issue of a peremptory writ of mandamus, requiring the correction of the canvass in the various particulars specified in the order to show cause, granted by Judge Edwards at Troy, and directing the clerk of Dutchess county not to forward the certificate of canvass signed by Mr. Howatt. Chairman of the Board of County Canvasers. The Board of Canvassers will be directed by the mandamus to act immediately, and report their compliance with the directions by 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Albany, Dec. 5.—Certificates of election were mailed from the Secretary of State's office this afternoon to each member of the Democratic State ticket, to ten Supreme Court Judges, and to twenty-eight Senators. This was the supplementary part of the work done by the State Board, about which there is no dispute.

The vote on the State ticket, as canvassed by the Board, about which there is no dispute.

The vote on the State ticket, as canvassed by the Board, shows the following:

For Governor-Flower (Dem.), 582,893; Passett (Rep.), 584,456; Grace (Pro.), 80,356; De Leon (Soc.), 14,651; defective and scattering. 2,252, whole number, 1,163,608.

Secretary of State (Rep.), 576,127; Coman (Rep.), 64,538; Haisock (Pro., 31,651); O'Connam (Rep.), 54,538; Haisock (Pro., 31,652); O'Connam (Rep.), 54,538; O'Connam (Rep.), 54,538; O'Connam (Rep.), 54,538; O'Connam (Rep.), 54,538; O'Connam (Rep.), 54,538

Them a 688837; Colvin Rep. 1.393.421; Forces (Fox. 1), 102; whele number 1.167.000.

The four contosted Senate districts, the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh, were omitted from the general earwass, though the Board may find that L. win power to meet on next Monday to canyass the returns as they have them from the districts.

While the State canvassers were completing their work, Gov. Hill in the opposite corner of the Capitol was making short work of the partisan pretensions of County Clerk Theodoro A. Hoffman. The hearing was ordered to begin at 9 A. M., and though the Governor had travelled in from Elmira after delivering his long speech on the issues of 1892, he was prompt at his desk, ready for the work at hand.

Clerk Hoffman appeared with Judge J. Rider.

gin at 9 A. M. and though the Governor had travoited in from Elmira after delivering his long speech on the issues of 1892, he was prompt at his desk, ready for the work at hand.

Clek Hoffman appeared with Judge J. Rider Cady and Charles Cossum as counsel, while one of the deputy Attorney-Generals acted as Prosecuting Attorney-General sacted as Prosecuting Attorney-General sacted all motions for a bestpeciment of the cass and heard Supervisor E. Wright Vall in support of the charge that Hoffman as secretary of the Board of County Canvassers of Dutchess county, had recused to size the statement of the result of the canvass when directed to do so by the Board of Canvassers, through its Chairman. C. V. Hooper, Land Board Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, who was despatched as the special messenger of the State Issard of Canvassers to demand the Dutchess returns from Hoffman, testified as to the refusal of the County Clerk to do so. Clerk Hoffman himself was the only witness for the defence, and heneither denied his act of insubordination nor did his counsel seek in their general answer to the charges of official misconduct to deay that he had deliberately refused to obey the over the hearings of official misconduct to deay that he had deliberately refused to obey the over the care of the Canvassing Board, of which he was not sure the statement of the returns was correct, and, therefore, could not consclentiously affix his signature, was brushed aside by Gov. Hill, who declared:

"I must assume, until I hear to the contrary, that the order of the Canvassing Board.
Was right. He refused, therefore, to perform his constitutional duty, the State Board of Canvassers has been delayed for several days by the absence of papers, and we have the spectacle presented of a State Board and all the cliffeers elected by the vote of the people at the hast general election compelled to await the good pleasure of a clerk whose duty is simply ministerial, and who refused to perform his duty."

The hearing lasted until 2

accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Judge Edwards arged very strongly the property of submitting the cases to the General Term, and it is believed by many that such an arrangement will be made. The Judge stated on add arraing that the dart erwould be decided in any event on Monday morning.

Gov. Hill beday reserved despatches from Salliyan county showing that under Judge Fursman's mandamus compelling the Sullivau county Beard of Canvassers to recanvass the vote for Assemblyman in that county and give the certificate to Peakes, the appeal from which to the General Term was a landoned by the fieral trans, the Board met to-they and univalianced it reconsidered their former action and awarded the certificates to Dr. Feakes, a Democrat. Gov. Hill said to light.

This district assembly gives a Democratic ma-pority of 2.500 for a Democratic mainber of

" Y. & S." Stick Licordee